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Appendix E

PRESS RADIOBROADCAST TRANSMISSIONS OF THE SOVIET ORBIT^{1/}
(Date of information is shown under each group of data)

^{1/} Source: FBID/DIS, 27 February 1953

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APPENDIX H

Press Radiobroadcast Transmission of the Soviet Orbit 1/

Appendix H lists the press transmissions of the Soviet Orbit by country. All times are stated in Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) which is E.S.T. plus five hours. Along with the transmission frequencies, call signs, time, and other characteristics, the type (Morse, Hellschreiber, Code), language used, and destination of each transmission is given by country.

A tabulation of Appendix H follows:

Country	Average daily transmission hours <u>b/</u>	Type of transmission			Characteristics		Wave bands used		
		Morse wpm <u>a/</u>	Hellschreiber	Code wpm <u>a/</u>	A1 <u>c/</u>	A2 <u>d/</u>	Low	Medium	High
USSR	174	25-90	x	20-25	x	x	x		x
Albania	6	30			x				x
Austria (East) <u>a/</u>									
Bulgaria	4	30-50			x				x
China	37	25		15-30	x	x			x
Czechoslovakia	9		x						x
Germany (East)	3	25	x		x		x		x
Hungary	2		x					x	x
Poland	21	25	x		x		x		x
Rumania	8	25	x		x				x

a/ None.

b/ In some countries, the daily transmission hours vary slightly depending upon the amount of material on hand to be transmitted. Not all transmissions are on a seven-day basis.

c/ A1 - continuous wave telegraphy.

d/ A2 - telegraphy modulated at audio frequency.

a/ wpm - words per minute.

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U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, TASS:

IN ENGLISH MORSE TO NORTH AMERICA (A2, 25 wpm)

Q.N.T.	Call Signs	Transmission Frequencies
13:00 - 15:00	RGF/RVW	15625/10120 kcs*
15:00 - 17:00	" "	" " "
22:15 - 01:30	RND/RND	1060/6930 kcs

NOTE: The 15:00 transmission includes a review of Soviet newspapers in Romanized Russian morse. This press review is heard daily except Monday.

IN ENGLISH MORSE TO EUROPE (A2, 25 wpm)

05:45 - 14:00	RKA/RZK/RVW	14330/13235/12315 kcs
17:00 - 03:45	RCI/RZA/RKE	8125/6725/5340 kcs

IN ENGLISH MORSE TO THE FAR EAST (A2, 25 wpm)

04:15 - 10:00	RGF/RVW	17290/15500 kcs
10:15 - 12:45	" "	10865/10120 kcs
17:15 - 22:45	" "	7510/5710 kcs

IN SPANISH MORSE TO LATIN AMERICA (A2, 25 wpm)

23:00 - 01:00	RVW/RGF	7520/7510 kcs
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IN FRENCH MORSE TO THE NEAR EAST (A2, 25 wpm)

04:45 - 06:45	RKA/RZK/RVW/RND	14330/13235/12315/10196 kcs
06:45 - 08:30	" " " "	" " " kcs
14:15 - 16:45	" " " /RRC	" " " /9190 kcs

IN RUSSIAN CODE TO THE SOVIET FAR EAST (A2, 25 wpm)

04:00 - 10:00	RFD	15930 kcs
10:15 - 14:00	"	9885 kcs
15:00 - 20:45	"	6620 kcs
22:00 - 01:00	"	" "

IN ENGLISH HELLSCHREIER TO EUROPE

05:45 - 15:30	RIC/RRI/RCI	15690/13560/6125 kcs
15:30 - 16:45	RCI/RCI/RRI	8125/7840/5894 kcs
17:00 - 18:45	RKA/RRI/RCI	6830/5894/5230 kcs
19:00 - 04:45	" " "	" /5230/4550 kcs

IN GERMAN/FRENCH HELLSCHREIER TO EUROPE

01:45 - 05:00	RIC/RHD	6980/5720 kcs
05:15 - 14:15	" "	15730/12030 kcs
15:00 - 22:00	" "	6980/5720 kcs

*A1 = Continuous wave telegraphy

A2 = Telegraphy modulated at audiofrequency

wpm means words per minute

kcs means kilocycles

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**IN RUSSIAN HELLSCHREIDER TO EUROPE**

04:45 - 05:45	RND/TNE/RES	7750/6940/90 kcs
06:00 - 14:50	RNE/RND/RES	14690/10790/90 kcs
15:00 - 15:50	RND/TNE/RES	7750/6940/90 kcs
16:10 - 18:45	" " "	" " " "
19:00 - 21:50	" " "	5190/4760/90 kcs
22:10 - 01:50	" " "	" " " "
02:10 - 04:30	" " "	" " " "

IRKUTSK, TASS:**IN ENGLISH/RUSSIAN MORSE TO SHANGHAI (or Peking) (A1, 40-90 wpm)**

23:30 - 05:00	RLK	15610 kcs
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NOTE: TASS is Teloграфное Агентство Sovetskogo Soyuza (Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union, Moscow)

DATE OF INFORMATION: 30 November 1952

MOSCOW:**IN RUSSIAN CODE TO NORTHERN SEA ROUTE SHIPS AND STATIONS (A1, 25 wpm)**

07:00 - 08:00	RBO	12820 kcs
11:00 - 12:00	"	" "
14:00 - 15:00	"	" "

DATE OF INFORMATION: November 1952

MOSCOW, SOVINFORM:**IN FRENCH HELLSCHREIDER TO EUROPE**

07:00 - 10:00 (NSun.)	RKU	10975 kcs
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IN RUSSIAN (or Norwegian) HELLSCHREIDER TO NORTHERN EUROPE

07:00 - 11:00 (NSun.)	...	7814 kcs
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IN RUSSIAN (French or Italian) HELLSCHREIDER TO EUROPE

09:00 - 15:00 (NSun.)	...	11615 kcs
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IN RUSSIAN HELLSCHREIDER TO SOUTHEAST EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

10:00 - 13:00 (NSun.)	RRG	13470 kcs
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IN RUSSIAN HELLSCHREIDER TO THE FAR EAST

07:00 - 13:15	RPR	10295/9138 kcs
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IN ENGLISH (or Russian) HELLSCHREIDER TO EUROPE AND SOUTH ASIA

08:15 - 12:45 (NSun.)	...	16190 kcs
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IN RUSSIAN HELLSCHREIDER TO OSLO

11:00 - 14:30 (NSun.)	RKU	10975 kcs
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NOTE: SOVINFORM is Soviet Information Bureau.

DATE OF INFORMATION: 31 August / 24 December 1952

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ARCHANGEL, NOMINER SAILOR:

IN RUSSIAN CODE TO SHIPS IN THE WHITE SEA (A1, 20 wpm)

18:00 - 19:00 (Tues/Sat.) UNU/UGE5 6470/....kcs

NOTE: Starting time varies. UNU, 12515 kcs is an alternate frequency

IZMAIL, RADIO BULLETIN:

IN RUSSIAN CODE TO SHIPS ON THE LOWER DANUBE (A2, 20 wpm)

16:30 - 17:30 UJP3/UJP2 4595/3465 kcs

LENINGRAD, SOVIET BALTIC:

IN RUSSIAN CODE TO SHIPS IN THE BALTIC SEA (A2, 20 wpm)

22:00 - 23:00 (M/W/F) UCR2/UCR/UND/UDB 12470/6340/4100/137 kcs

NOTE: UDB, 445 kcs is an alternate frequency for UDB, 137 kcs. SOVIET BALTIC is a radio newspaper for ships of the Baltic area.

ODESSA, SEAMAN:

IN RUSSIAN CODE TO SHIPS IN THE BLACK SEA (A2, 20 wpm)

17:00 - 18:00 UDE2/UF6/UCA3 8497/6225/450 kcs
22:00 - 23:00 (M/W/F) " " " " " " " "

NOTE: The 17:00 transmission is repeated at 22:00 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. SEAMAN is a radio newspaper for ships in the Black Sea.

ROSTOV, RADIO BULLETIN:

IN RUSSIAN CODE TO SHIPS IN THE SEA OF AZOV

21:00 - 22:00 (Tues/Fri) UFJ/UJP 4047/464 kcs

TALLINN, ESTONIAN SEAMAN:

IN RUSSIAN CODE TO SHIPS IN THE BALTIC SEA (A1, 20 wpm)

14:30 - 15:15 URS2/UAR/URS5 8370/6310/....kcs

NOTE: Transmitted on either Thursday or Friday

VLADIVOSTOK, PACIFIC SEAMAN:

IN RUSSIAN CODE TO MARITIME STATIONS AND SHIPS (A1, 25 wpm)

11:00 - 11:45 UFG3/UFG5 6351/6345 kcs

NOTE: Alternate frequencies are UFR2, 8210 kcs; UDL, 6465 kcs and UFL, 5523 kcs

DATE OF INFORMATION: June/November 1952

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLYCHINA (Communist)

PEKING, ICIA:

IN ENGLISH Morse TO SOUTHEAST ASIA, EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA (A1, 25 wpm)

G.M.T.	Call Signs	Transmission Frequencies
14:00 - 17:30 (varies)	DAB BAB2 BAB3	9231/8104 kcs (to Europe) 8880 kcs (to North America) 5911/4592 kcs (to SE Asia)
20:00 - 22:30 (varies)	BAB BAB2 BAB3	9231/8104 kcs (to Europe) 8880 kcs (to North America) 5911/4592 kcs (to SE Asia)

NOTE: The length of these transmissions varies with the amount of material on hand and may last as long as five hours.

IN CHINESE NUMERAL CODE TO OVERSEAS CHINESE ORGANIZATIONS, FOREIGN NEWS-PAPERS AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS SERVICE (A2, 25 wpm)

17:00 - 00:00 (irreg.)	BAO	7440 kcs
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IN CHINESE NUMERAL CODE TO AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS

CSR Service (A2, 20 wpm; automatic keying)

00:00 - 04:00	XNCR	14372/10600/7306/5828 kcs
04:30 - 11:00	"	" " " " "
11:30 - 16:00	"	10600/7306/5828/4830/3577/2677 kcs
16:00 - 21:30	"	5828/4830/3577/2677 kcs

DATE OF INFORMATION: 1 March 1953

CSR2 Service (A1, 15 wpm; handkeyed)

11:00 - 13:00 (varies)	XNCR2	12062/9146/5305/3678 kcs
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NOTE: The CSR2 Service is used only when the CSR Service has an excessive amount of material on hand. A message is transmitted over the CSR circuit announcing the opening of CSR2 prior to the latter's sign on. The length of this transmission varies with the amount of material on hand.

CSRA Service (A1, 20 wpm)

03:00 -	XNCR	12062/9146/5748/5305 kcs
05:30 -	"	" " " " "

CSRF Service (A1, 30 wpm)

06:00 - 10:00	XNCR	7306/5553 kcs
10:30 - 12:00	"	5553/3653 kcs

CSRZ Service (A1, 30 wpm)

00:00 -	XNCR	12062/9146/5748/5305 kcs
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NOTE: NCHA is the New China News Agency.

DATE OF INFORMATION: 27 June / 26 November 1952

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLYALBANIA

TIRANA, ATA:

IN ENGLISH (or French) MORSE TO EUROPE (A1, 30 wpm)

<u>G.I.T.</u>	<u>Call Signs</u>	<u>Transmission Frequencies</u>
09:00 - 10:00	ZAA	7855 kcs (French)
10:00 - 11:00	"	" " (English)
13:30 - 14:30	"	" " (repeat of 09:00 French)
16:00 - 17:00	"	" " (French)
17:00 - 17:15	"	" " (English)
21:30 - 23:00	"	" " (French) (repeat)

NOTE: The 09:00 and 16:00 French transmissions are frequently extended, thereby cancelling the English transmissions at 10:00 and 17:00. ATA is Albanian Telegraph Agency.

TIRANA, TASS:

IN RUSSIAN MORSE TO MOSCOW (A1, 30 wpm)

NOTE: The 13:30 - 14:00 and 15:30 - 16:00 transmissions on ZAA, 7855 kcs were discontinued approximately 23 June 1952.

DATE OF INFORMATION: 23 June / December 1952

BULGARIA

SOFIA, BTA:

IN RUSSIAN MORSE TO EUROPE (A1, 30-50 wpm)

07:00 - 08:00 (NSun)	LZA	14970 kcs
17:00 - 18:00	LZE	7485 kcs

IN FRENCH MORSE TO EUROPE (A1, 30-50 wpm)

19:00 - 20:00 (NSun,)	LZE	7485 kcs
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IN ENGLISH MORSE TO EUROPE (A1, 30-50 wpm)

20:00 - 21:00 (NSun,)	LZE	7485 kcs
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NOTE: 7460 kcs is an alternate frequency for LZE, 7485 kcs. BTA is Bulgarskoye Telegrafnoye Agentstvo (Bulgarian Telegraph Agency).

DATE OF INFORMATION: June 1952

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLYCZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, CTK:

IN RUSSIAN HELLSCHREIBER TO EUROPE

06:00 - 07:30	OLW2	6820 kcs
13:00 - 14:30	OLG3	10125 kcs
19:00 - 21:30	OLW2	6820 kcs

IN ENGLISH HELLSCHREIBER TO EUROPE

07:30 - 09:00	OLW2	6820 kcs
14:30 - 16:00	OLG3	10125 kcs
21:30 - 23:00	OLW2	6820 kcs

NOTE: OLG3, 4630 kcs is an alternate frequency for all CTK transmissions.
CTK is Cesko Tiskova Kancelar (Czechoslovak News Agency).

DATE OF INFORMATION: 23 November 1952

EAST AUSTRIA

NONE

EAST GERMANY

BERLIN, ADN:

IN GERMAN HELLSCHREIBER (or Morse) TO EAST GERMANY

15:00 - (NSun.)	DMV	105 kcs
21:00 -	"	" "

IN ENGLISH MORSE TO EUROPE (A1, 25 wpm)

19:00 - 20:45	DMV	8067 kcs
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IN RUSSIAN MORSE TO EUROPE (A1, 25 wpm)

17:00 - 18:30 (NSun.)	DMV	15403/8067 kcs
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DATE OF INFORMATION: 23 June / 4 October 1952

HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, MTI:

IN FRENCH HELLSCHREIBER TO EUROPE

12:05 - 13:00 (NSun.)	...	9833/3520 kcs
23:35 - 00:30	...	3520/1187 kcs

NOTE: MTI is Magyar Tavisate Iroda (Hungarian Press Service).

DATE OF INFORMATION: 28 July 1952 / 11 February 1953

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WARSAW, PAP:

IN ENGLISH MORSE TO EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST (A1, 25 wpm)

08:00 - 13:00 (NSun.)	SOD2/SQ1/SON/SNE	11530/9760/7775/56 kcs
21:00 - 23:00 (")	SOD2/SOV/SNE	11530/4653/56 kcs

NOTE: SQX, 9760 kcs and SOV, 4653 kcs are intended for the Far East.

IN RUSSIAN MORSE TO THE USSR (A1 25 wpm)

08:00 - 13:00 (NSun.)	HFQ/SNH	7987/72.5 kcs
21:00 - 23:00 (")	SN73/SNH	4506/72.5 kcs

IN RUSSIAN HELLSCHREIBER TO THE USSR

10:00 - 11:00 (varies)	SQZ2	7980 kcs (repeats Russian morse)
21:30 - 23:30	"	" (" " ")

IN ENGLISH HELLSCHREIBER TO EUROPE

15:30 - 17:30	SN4	56 kcs
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GDYNIA, PAP, IN POLISH MORSE TO GDYNIA-AMERICAN FLEET (A1, 25 wpm)

16:00 - (irreg.)	SPJ2	5982 kcs
23:00 - 01:00	"	6400 kcs

NOTE: PAP is Polska Agencja Prasowa (Polish Press Agency).

DATE OF INFORMATION: December, 1952

RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, AGPRPRESS:

IN ENGLISH MORSE TO EUROPE (A1, 25 wpm)

07:30 - 09:30 (NSun/Mon.)	YOO	5848 kcs
19:30 - 21:00	"	" "

IN ENGLISH HELLSCHREIBER TO EUROPE

07:45 - 08:45 (NSun/Mon.)	YPB	10627 kcs
08:45 - 09:45 (" ")	"	" "
12:45 - 13:45 (" ")	"	14784 kcs
18:00 - 18:45	"	" "
20:50 - 21:00	"	5728 kcs (repeats English morse at 19:30)

IN RUSSIAN HELLSCHREIBER TO EUROPE

12:00 - 12:45 (NSun.)	YPR	8847 kcs
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IN RUMANIAN HELLSCHREIBER TO RUMANIA

11:00 - 14:00 (NSun.)	...	5082 kcs
15:00 - 17:30 (")	...	4516 kcs

DATE OF INFORMATION: 30 December 1952.

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APPENDIX I

List of the Number of Different Soviet Orbit Radio Amateur Stations
Contacted by US Amateurs 1946-1952 1/

USSR	436
Bulgaria	13
China	10
Czechoslovakia	230
Hungary	32
Poland	33
Rumania	<u>7</u>
Total	761

While the source of this information is considered reliable, it is not considered complete as additional data continues to be received on contacts established over the past six years.

25X1A

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APPENDIX J

Estimate on the Number and Character of Soviet Orbit Mass AuralRadiobroadcasting Reception Facilities 1946-1952. 1/USSR

Year	Main a/ Wire Diffusion Systems		Minor b/ Wire Diffusion Systems		Radio Receivers c/
	Exchanges	Loudspeakers	Exchanges	Loudspeakers	
1946	10,400	5,700,000	1,000	100,000	1,000,000
1947	11,000	6,500,000	3,000	400,000	1,250,000
1948	11,100	6,660,000	6,000	800,000	1,750,000
1949	11,200	6,720,000	9,000	1,200,000	2,370,000
1950	11,300	6,780,000	12,000	1,600,000	3,170,000
1951	11,400	6,840,000	15,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
1952	11,500(est.)	7,000,000(est.)	25,000(est.)	3,000,000(est.)	4,500,000(est.)

- a/ Main systems are those ranging in power from 5 to 50 kilowatts or more. They are generally located in densely populated areas.
- b/ Minor systems are those ranging in power from .005 kilowatts possibly to 5 kilowatts. The number of loudspeakers served per exchange is generally much lower than that for major exchanges. They are generally located in smaller cities, villages, kolkhozes, motor tractor stations, and factories, etc. Much emphasis has been placed on this development in the post-war era toward providing radiofication on an economical and collective basis.
- c/ These include crystal and vacuum-tube receivers, and the latter includes short-wave receivers. While some of these receivers are in private hands, considerable numbers of them are probably used for the exchanges described in a/ and particularly those described in b/. Further, large numbers of them are undoubtedly used, with or without one or more loudspeakers, at group listening points, in dormitories, factories, schools, kolkhozes, motor tractor stations, etc.

ALBANIA

Year	Wire-Diffusion Systems		Radio Receivers
	Exchanges	Loudspeakers	
1946	na	na	na
1947	na	na	na
1948	na	na	na
1949	na	na	na
1950	na	na	na
1951	70 a/	na	15,000 b/
1952	100 (est.)	na	19,000 (Apr) c/

- a/ Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-B, S. (a contribution on communications) (unpublished)
- b/ Daily Report, Foreign Radio Broadcasts, FBIS, 8 May 1952, R.
- c/ Daily Report, Foreign Radio Broadcasts, FBIS, 8 April 1952, R.

1/ Basically this Appendix uses exact data to 1951 developed in Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, S. (a contribution on communications) (unpublished) except as otherwise noted.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T
Security Information

APPENDIX J

BULGARIA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wire-Diffusion Systems</u>		<u>Radio Receivers*</u>
	<u>Exchanges*</u>	<u>Loudspeakers*</u>	
1946	na	na	200,000
1947	na	5,000	205,000
1948	na	20,000	205,000
1949	100	35,000	209,000
1950	200	50,000	210,000
1951	650	80,000	240,000
1952	891 (est.)	114,595 (est.)	250,000 (est.)

* Figures from Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-D, S, (a contribution on communications) (unpublished)

CHINA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wire-Diffusion Systems</u>		<u>Radio Receivers a/</u>
	<u>Exchanges</u>	<u>Loudspeakers</u>	
1946	na	na	800,000 to 900,000
1947	na	na	na
1948	na	na	900,000
1949	na	na	750,000 to 1,000,000
1950	na	na	1,000,000
1951	na	na	1,000,000
1952	Thousands b/	na	1,000,000 plus b/

a/ Figures for 1946 through 1951 are from Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-E, S, (a contribution on communications) (unpublished)

b/ Foreign Radiobroadcasting Reception Potential in Communist China, CIA RR 46.1/2, 15 February 1953, S/US ONLY.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wire-Diffusion Systems</u>		<u>Radio Receivers a/</u>
	<u>Exchanges</u>	<u>Loudspeakers</u>	
1946	na	na	1,509,853
1947	na	na	1,891,000
1948	na	na	2,100,000
1949	na	na	2,300,000
1950	na	500,000 b/	2,400,000
1951	na	na	2,544,606
1952	na	na	2,600,000 b/

a/ Figures for 1946 through 1951 are from Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-F, S, (a contribution on communications) (unpublished)

b/ Foreign Radiobroadcasting Reception Potential in Czechoslovakia, CIA/RR 46.1/1, 15 December 1952, S.

Security Information

APPENDIX J

EAST AUSTRIA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wire-Diffusion Systems</u>		<u>Radio</u>
	<u>Exchanges</u>	<u>Loudspeakers</u>	<u>Receivers</u>
1946	na	na	498,645*
1947	na	na	572,000
1948	na	na	606,000
1949	na	na	739,000
1950	na	na	778,000
1951	na	na	841,000
1952	na	na	900,000 (est.)

- * 1946 figure from Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-C, S, (a contribution on communications) (unpublished). This was approximately 59 percent of the radios in the whole of Austria. The figures for the years 1947 through 1951 were estimated by taking 59 percent of the figure for each year for the whole of Austria which also appear in NIE-65.

EAST GERMANY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wire-Diffusion Systems</u>		<u>Radio</u>
	<u>Exchanges</u>	<u>Loudspeakers</u>	<u>Receivers*</u>
1946	na	na	2,805,275
1947	na	na	2,990,180
1948	na	na	2,955,718
1949	na	na	3,749,998
1950	na	na	3,471,811
1951	na	na	3,850,000
1952	na	na	4,000,000 (est.)

- * Figures from Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-G, S, (a contribution on communications) (unpublished)

HUNGARY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wire-Diffusion Systems</u>		<u>Radio</u>
	<u>Exchanges</u>	<u>Loudspeakers</u>	<u>Receivers a/</u>
1946	na	na	282,228
1947	na	na	383,538
1948	na	na	475,484
1949	na	na	539,187
1950	na	na	619,000
1951	20	60,000 b/	701,000
1952	na	160,000 c/	627,000 c/

- a/ Figures for 1946 through 1951 from Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-H, S, (a contribution on communications) (unpublished)
- b/ Eastern Europe Abstracts, FBIS, 7 November 1951, R
- c/ Daily Reports, Foreign Radio Broadcasts, FBIS, 21 January 1953, R.

APPENDIX J

POLAND

Year	Main a/ Wire-Diffusion Systems		Minor b/ Wire-Diffusion Systems		Radio Receivers c/d/
	Exchanges	Loudspeakers	Exchanges	Loudspeakers	
1946	255	77,480	1461	20,700	380,000
1947	263	150,000	2500	40,000	500,000
1948	289	200,000	3200	50,000	660,000
1949	370	300,000	4200	100,000	700,000
1950	420	375,000	5000	175,000	900,000
1951	425	400,000	6000	225,000	1,000,000
1952	450 (est.)	450,000 (est.)	7000 (est.)	275,000 (est.)	1,250,000 (est.)

- a/ These centers are located in the largest cities and towns of the country and usually within a radius of 10 kilometers where at least a thousand individual wired loudspeakers can be accommodated. This system was not used until the post-war period.
- b/ These are so-called "collective listening installations" used in small localities and in villages more than 10 kilometers away from a main center. The installation usually consists of a radio receiver which accommodates from 10 to 40 wired loudspeakers. When required to accommodate more than 40 loudspeakers an amplifier can be fitted. This system apparently was not used until the post-war period.
- c/ These include crystal and vacuum-tube receivers, and the latter includes short-wave receivers. While some of these receivers are in private hands, considerable numbers of them are probably used for the exchanges described in a/ and particularly those described in b/. Further, large numbers of them are undoubtedly used, with or without loudspeakers, at group listening points in dormitories, factories, schools, and other places where groups gather.
- d/ Figures from Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-I, S, (a contribution on communications) (unpublished)

RUMANIA

Year	Wire-Diffusion Systems		Radio Receivers a/
	Exchanges a/	Loudspeakers a/	
1946	na	na	na
1947	na	na	220,000
1948	na	na	225,000
1949	25	7,000	245,000
1950	78	28,500	270,000
1951	80	50,000	300,000
1952	200 b/	100,000 (est.)	300,000 (est.)

- a/ Figures (except where otherwise cited) from Soviet War Potential 1952-1955, CIA/RR NIE-65, 30 July 1952, Table 7-J, S, (a contribution on communications) (unpublished)

25X1X

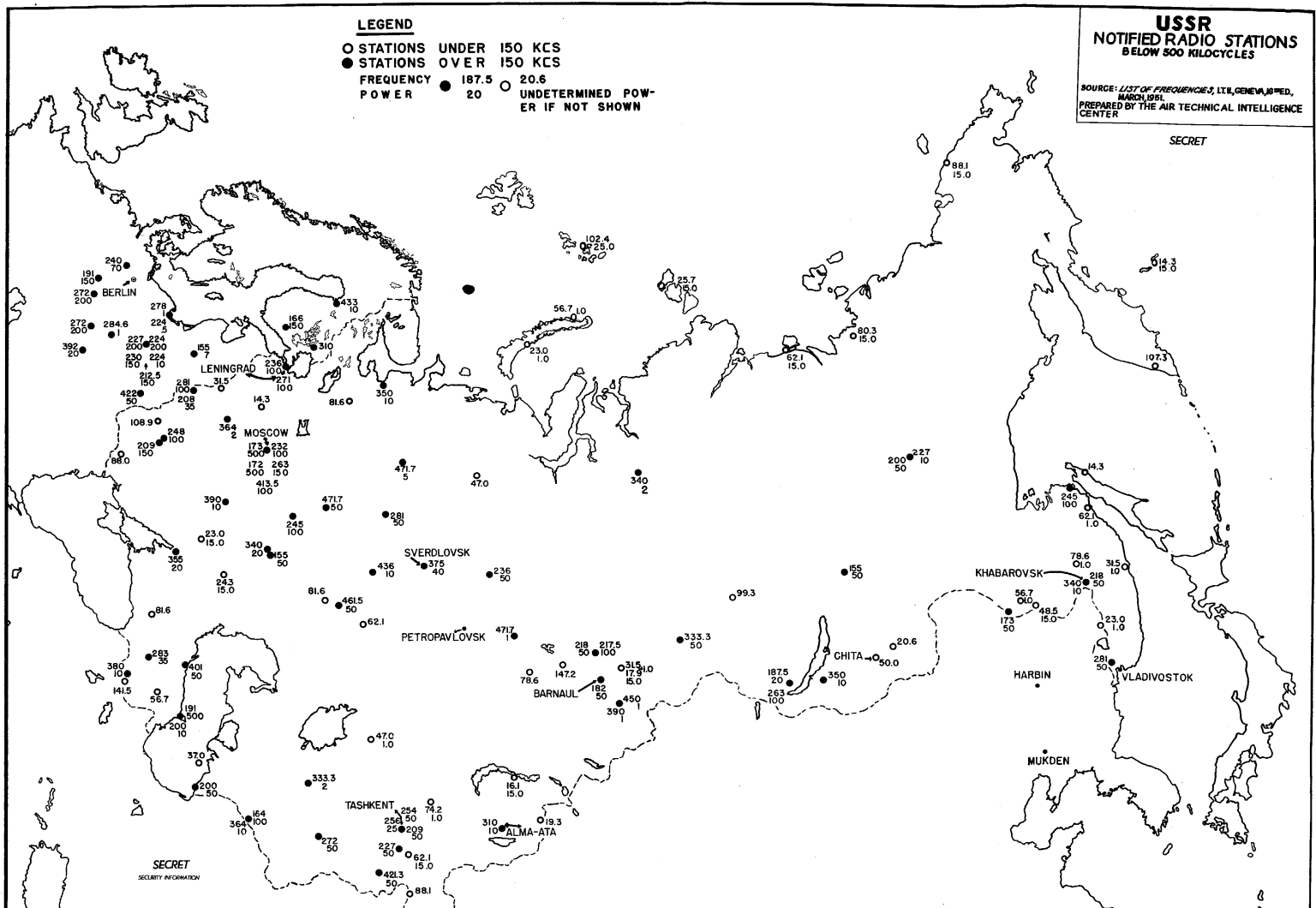
S-E-C-R-E-T

Appendix K

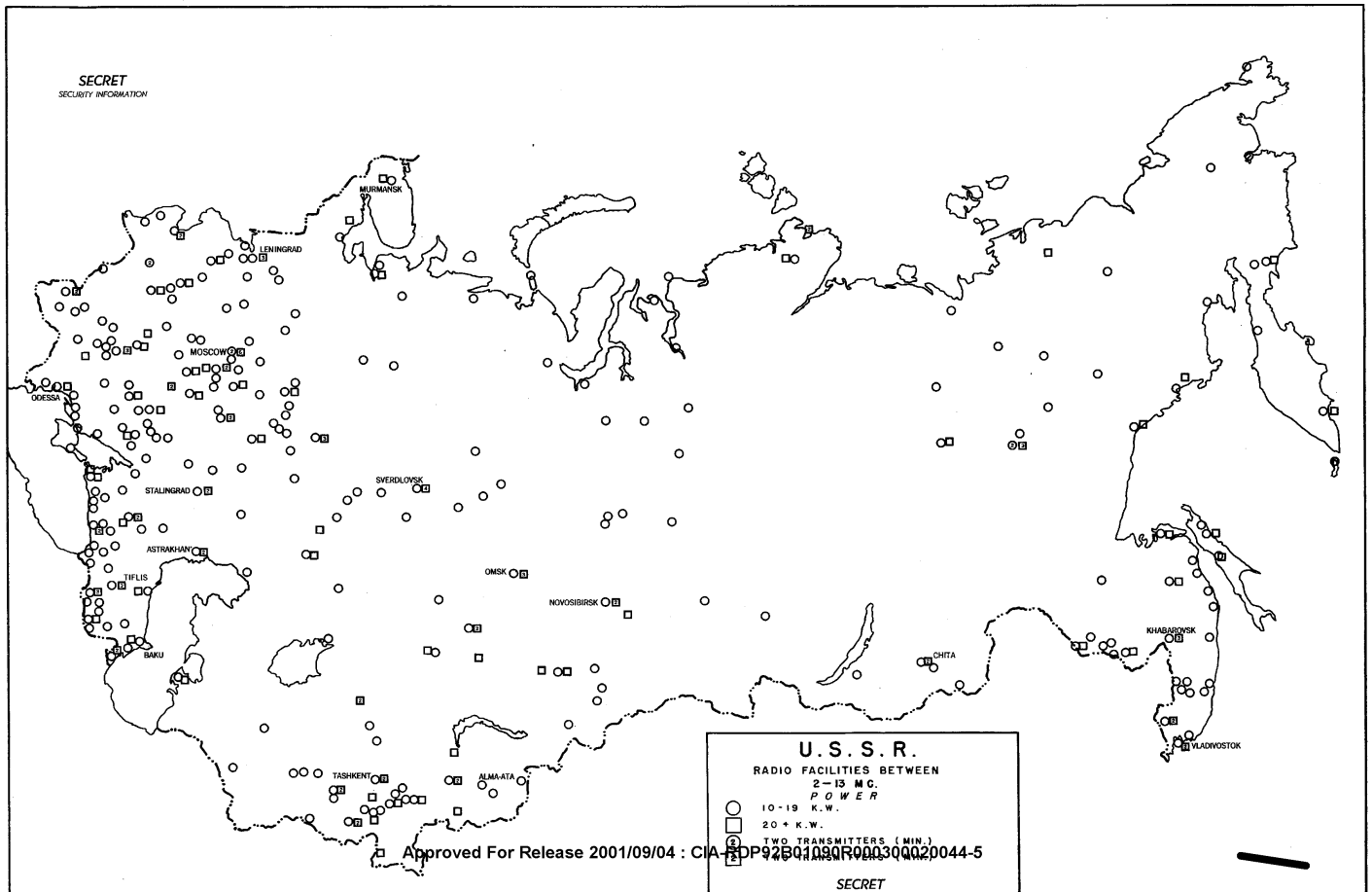
Series of maps showing locations of notified radio stations
in the Soviet Orbit:

1. USSR Notified Radio Stations below 500 Kcs.
2. USSR Radio Facilities between 2-13 Mcs. by Power.
3. Radio Facilities between 2-30 Mcs in Albania, Bulgaria,
and Hungary by Power.
4. Radio Facilities in Rumania between 2-30 Mcs by Power.
5. Radio Facilities in Czechoslovakia between 2-30 Mcs
by Power.
6. Radio Facilities in Austria (Soviet Zone) between 2-30 Mcs
by Power.
7. Radio Facilities in East Germany between 2-30 Mcs by
Power.
8. Radio Facilities in Poland between 2-30 Mcs by Power.
9. Radio Facilities in China between 2-30 Mcs by Power.

S-E-C-R-E-T



SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION



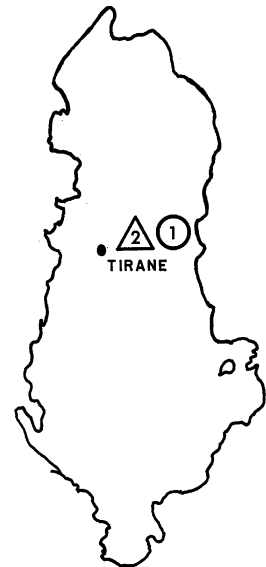
SECRET

HUNGARY

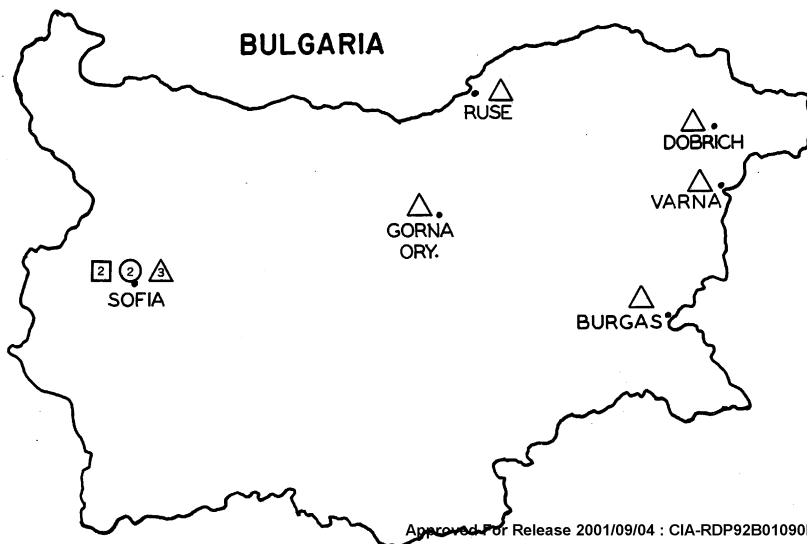
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ALBANIA



BULGARIA



RADIO FACILITIES BETWEEN 2-30 mc

POWER

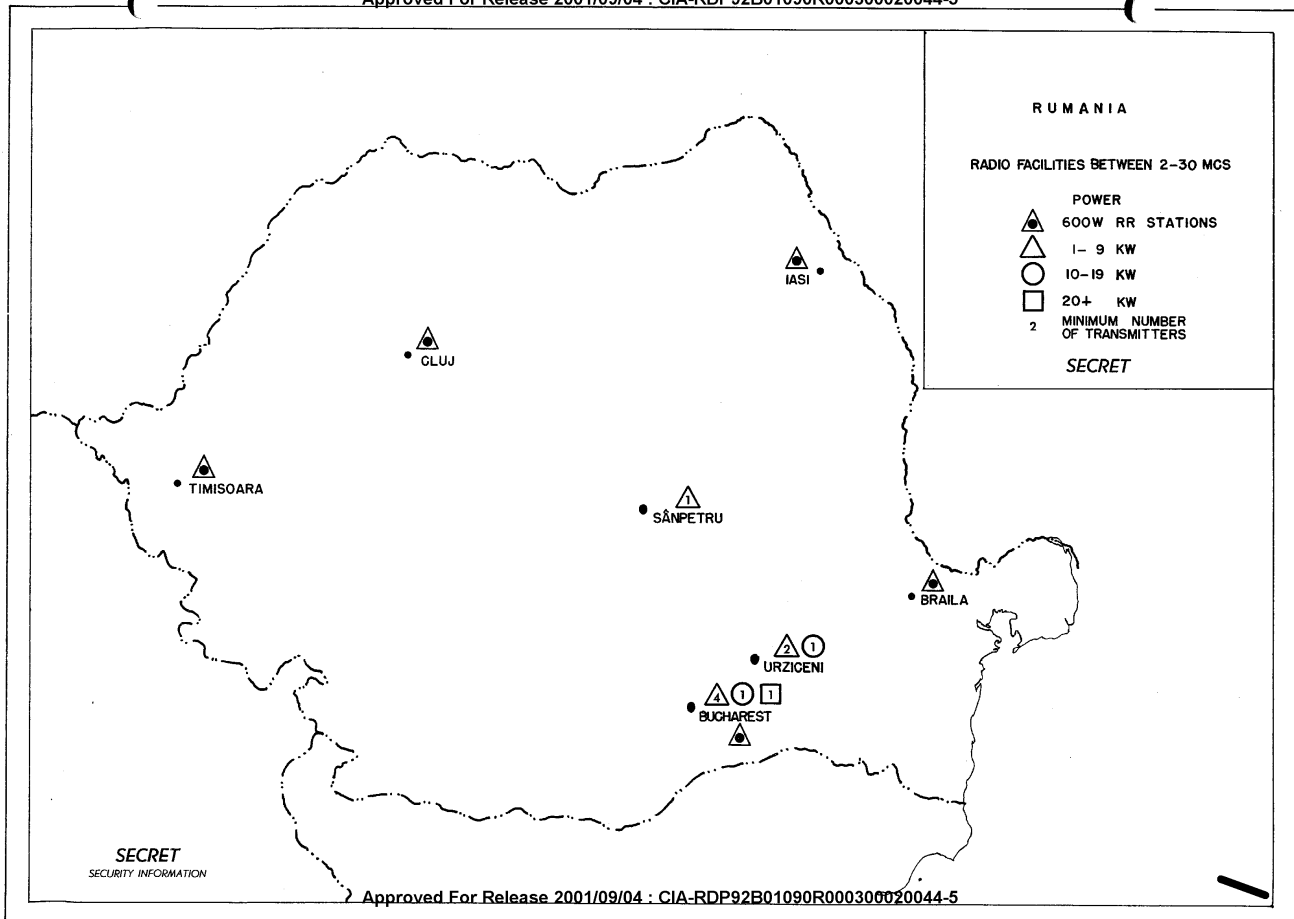
- △ 1-9 kW
- 10-19 kW
- 20+ kW

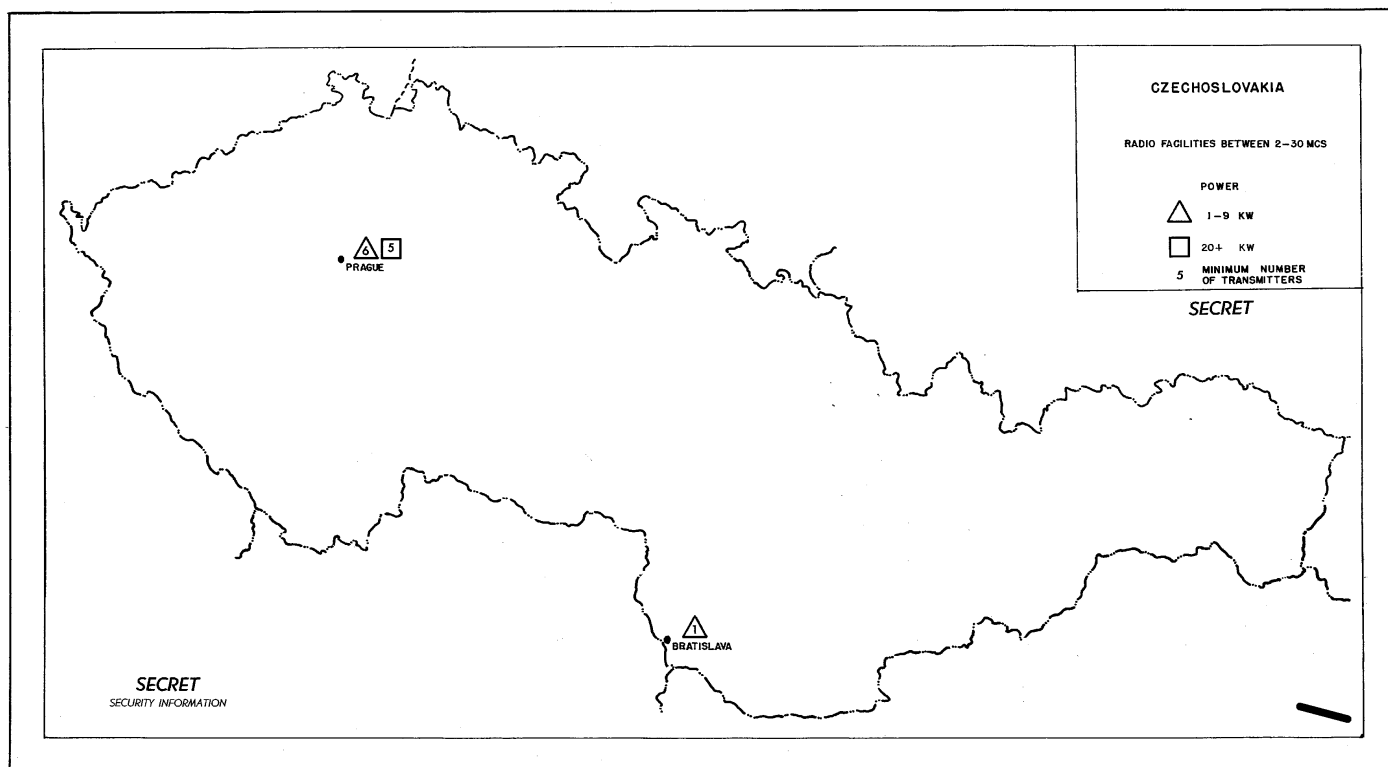
2 MINIMUM NUMBER
OF TRANSMITTERS

SECRET

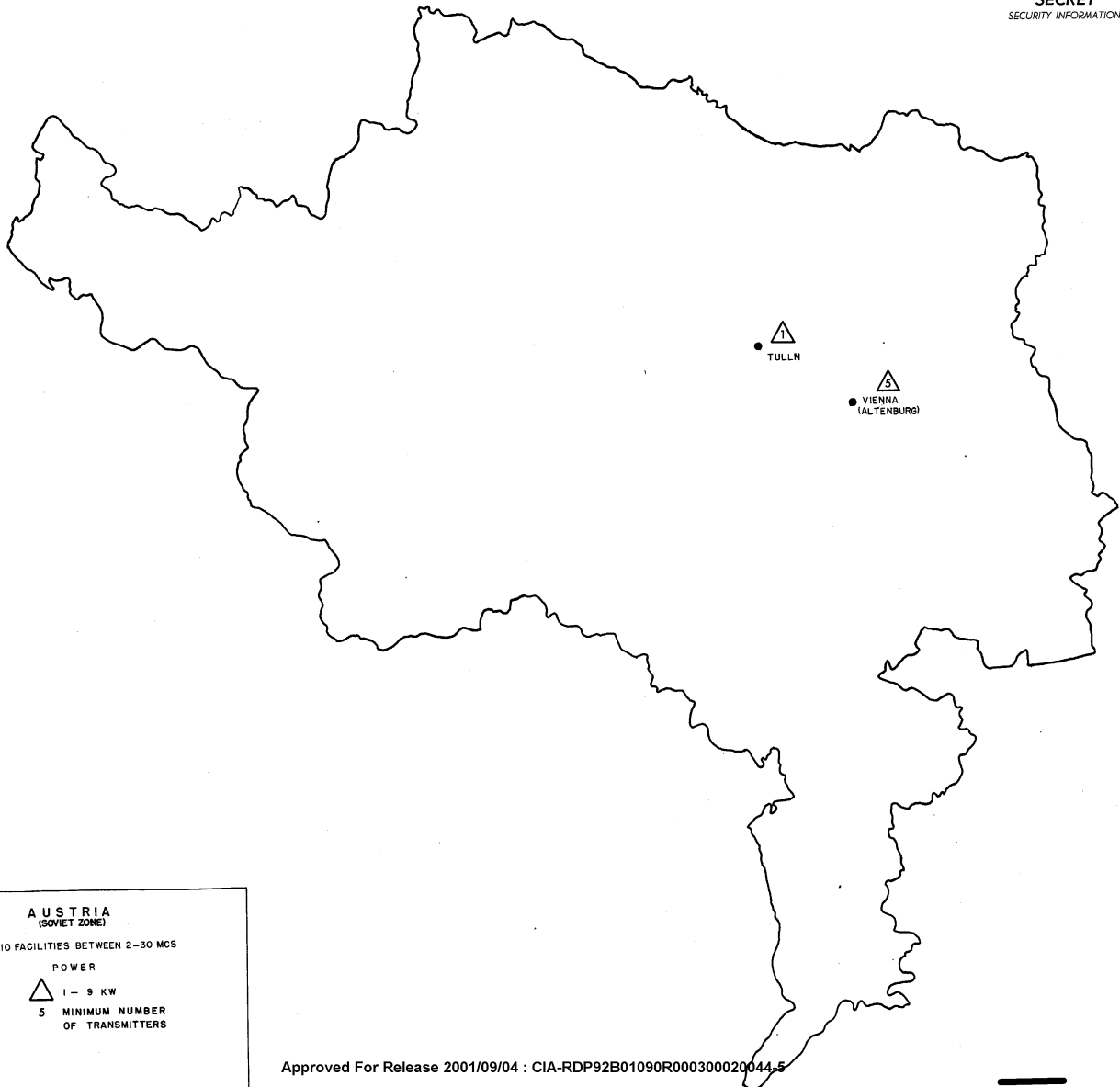
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SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION



AUSTRIA
(SOVIET ZONE)

RADIO FACILITIES BETWEEN 2-30 MCS

POWER

△ 1-9 KW

5 MINIMUM NUMBER
OF TRANSMITTERS

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

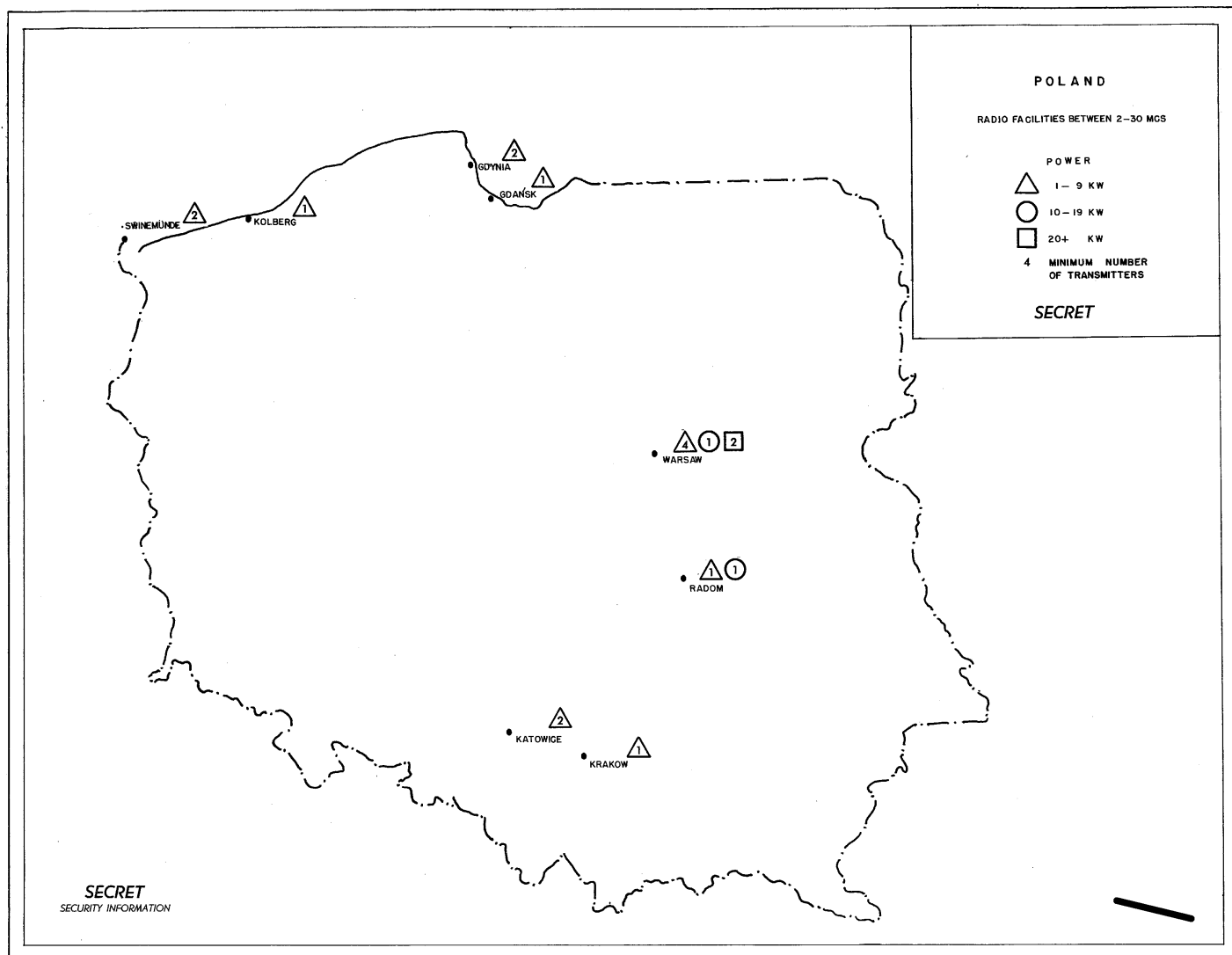


EAST GERMANY
RADIO FACILITIES BETWEEN 2-30 MC

POWER

△ 1 - 9 KW
○ 10 - 19 KW
□ 20 + KW

SECRET



SECRET
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